THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., *Editor and Proprietor.*

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Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Saturday Morning, July 5, 1834.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 9.]

AN ACT to equalize the representation in the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Counties of Escambia, Jackson, Gadsden, Leon, Jefferson, and St. John's, in the Territory of Florida, shall each be authorized to elect two members of the Legislative Council of said Territory, as now directed by law; all other counties in said Territory shall, respectively, be authorized to elect one member each, in the manner now directed, or which shall hereafter be prescribed by law; and such counties as have not at this time a member of said Council, shall be authorized to elect one before the next session thereof, on the first Monday of September next.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the Legislative Council to employ more than three clerks, nor to direct the printing the Laws of said Territory in more than three newspapers, at the public expense.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the compensation of the officers of the Council, and for other purposes," as provides, in paragraph number seven, for the superintending the printing the Acts, revising the proof-sheets, and the allowance therefor; so much of the said Act, in paragraph number eight, as provides for stitching said Acts, and the allowance therefor; and so much of the Act as provides, in the sixteenth paragraph, for a clerk in the Executive Office, be, and the same is hereby, annulled.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Territory to superintend the printing and revision of the Laws; and it shall be his duty to send a printed, and not a manuscript, copy to the Department of State, and another printed copy to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, to be laid before Congress; and the amount appropriated by the said Legislative Council shall not exceed, annually, the sum of seven thousand dollars, including their pay, mileage, printing, and incidental expenses.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That an Act, entitled "An Act to alter and fix permanently the sessions of the Superior Court of East Florida," be, and the same is hereby, approved.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the twenty-first section of an Act entitled "An Act in addition to the several Acts now in force, regulating judicial proceedings," passed February fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same is hereby, annulled.

JOHN BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: June 7th, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 10.]

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, viz:

For the salary of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, three thousand dollars.

For the salary of the clerks in the office of the Commissioner, five thousand dollars.

For compensation for the Messenger, seven hundred dollars.

For office contingencies, eight hundred dollars.

For pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agents, as authorized by law, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, one thousand dollars.

For payment of sub-agents, as allowed by law, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of interpretors and translators employed at the several superintendencies and agencies, eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For pay of gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants, employed within the several superintendencies and agencies under the orders of the War Department, six thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For presents to Indians, as authorized by the Act of eighteen hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, and coal, and for other expenses attending the gun and blacksmith shops, one thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities while on visits of business with the different superintendencies and agencies, and when assembled on public business, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof, two thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian Department, twenty thousand dollars.

For holding a Treaty with the Wyandot Indians, one thousand dollars.

Approved: June 18th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 11.]

AN ACT to revive the Act entitled "An Act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every settler or occupant of the public lands, prior to the passage of this Act, who is now in possession, and cultivated any part thereof in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges provided by the Act entitled "An Act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and thirty; and the said Act is hereby revived, and shall continue in force two years from the passage of this Act, and no longer.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That where a person inhabits one quarter section and cultivates another, he shall be permitted to enter the one or the other at his discretion: *Provided*, such occupant shall designate, within six months from the passage of this Act, the quarter section of which he claims the pre-emption under the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons residing on the public lands, and cultivating the same, prior to the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and who were deprived of the advantages of the law passed on the twenty-ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty, by the constructions placed on said law by the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and they are hereby, authorized to enter, at the minimum price of the Government, one quarter section of the public lands, within said land district.

Approved: June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 12.]

AN ACT further to extend the term of certain pensions chargeable on the Privateer Pension Fund.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the pensions of all widows who now are, or have been heretofore, in the receipt thereof, under the provision of the Act entitled "An Act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," passed the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and the Act entitled "An Act in addition to an Act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," passed the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, or either of said Acts, so far as regards persons receiving pensions from the fund arising from captures and salvage made by the private armed vessels of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, continued, under the restrictions and regulations in the said Acts contained, for and during the additional term of five years from and after the period of the expiration of the said pensions, respectively: *Provided, however*, That the said pensions shall be payed from the proceeds of the Privateer Pension Fund, and without recourse to the United States for any deficiency which may hereafter arise thereon, if any such there be: *And provided further*, That no such pension shall be paid to any widow after her intermarriage, had or to be had.

Approved: June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 13.]

AN ACT to grant to the State of Ohio certain lands for the support of schools in the Connecticut Western Reserve.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to reserve for sale, out of any public lands that have been heretofore offered at public sale, and that remain unsold in the State of Ohio, a quantity of land, which, together with the lands heretofore granted for the support of schools in the Connecticut Western Reserve, in said State, shall be equal to one thirty-sixth part of said Western Reserve; which said quantity of land may be reserved in sections, or half sections, or quarter sections; and, when so reserved, the same shall vest in the said State of Ohio, for the support of schools in the said Western Reserve, and be holden by the same tenure, and upon the same terms and conditions, in all respects, as the said State now holds, or may hold, the lands heretofore granted for the support of schools in said Western Reserve.

Approved: June 19th, 1834.

[PURLIC, No. 14.]

AN ACT to extend the time allowed for the discharge of the duties of the Commission for carrying into effect the Convention with France.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of an Act entitled "An Act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the French, concluded at Paris on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one," approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, as limits the duration of the Commission created by the said Act to two years, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that a period of three years, commencing on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be allowed for the discharge of the duties prescribed by the said Act.

Approved: June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 15.]

AN ACT supplementary to the Act entitled "An Act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded at Naples on the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two."

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the further time of six months, in addition to the time specified in the Act to which this is a supplement, be, and hereby is, allowed to the Commissioners, appointed by the President, to execute and complete the duties imposed upon them by the provisions of the aforesaid Act, approved on the second day of March, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

Approved: June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 16.]

AN ACT for the re-appropriation of an unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the payment of the Georgia militia claims for the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars and forty-seven cents, being the unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the payment of claims of the militia of Georgia for services performed in the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, which said unexpended balance has been carried to the account of the surplus fund, be, and the same is hereby, re-appropriated for the payment of the said militia claims of the State of Georgia.

Approved: June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 17.]

AN ACT making additional appropriations for the Armory at Harper's-Ferry, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of completing the canal from the public dam across the Potomac river to the works at the Armory at Harper's-Ferry, the sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-seven cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: June 19th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 18.]

AN ACT for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland Road.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of continuing the Cumberland Road in the State of Ohio; also, that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for continuing the Cumberland Road in the State of Indiana; and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for continuing said Road in the State of Illinois; which sums shall be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, and replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads under the direction of Congress, by the several Acts passed for the admission of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That an officer of the corps of engineers, to be selected by the Department of War, shall be charged with the disbursements of the moneys appropriated for the construction of the Cumberland Road through the States of Indiana and Illinois; and that said officer shall have, under the direction of the engineer department, a general control over the operations of the said road, and over all persons employed thereon: *Provided*, That no per centage shall be allowed to such officer for disbursing moneys appropriated for the construction of said road.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the entire completion of repairs of the Cumberland Road east of the Ohio river, and other needful improvements on said road, to carry into effect the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road," passed the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; and of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled "An Act for the preservation and repair of that part of the United States' Road within the limits of the State of Maryland," passed the twenty-third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; also, an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled "An Act concerning the Cumberland Road," passed February the seventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; the sum of three hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War—the money to be drawn out of the Treasury in such sums and at such times as may be required for the performance of the work.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, as soon as the sum by this Act appropriated, or so much thereof as is necessary, shall be expended in the repair of said road, agreeably to the provisions of this Act, the same shall be surrendered to the States respectively through which the said road passes; and the United States shall not thereafter be subject to any expense for repairing said road.

Approved: June 20th, 1834.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SLATTERN.

I mark'd her well. She wore a cap so soil'd,
It seem'd as though it had hung a month in smoke
And in ungraceful manner 'twas dispos'd
Around her temples—serving not to adorn
Nor to protect a head which, all eyes saw,
Of such kind office stood in utmost need.
Her hair, in matted clusters, from beneath
That dirty cap escap'd, and, waving free
In wild disorder, half her features hid.
Her dress had once been white (when it was new)
But now, alack, conjecture had been poz'd
To guess its proper hue. 'Twas stain'd with spots
Of every die, and stripes of every shape,
Save those which Fancy, with her hand-maid Art,
And sister Taste—best pleas'd and best employ'd
When call'd to decorate the fair, and then
Most happy in their skill—are wont to use.
In her silk hose a grievous rent appear'd
On either heel—design'd, I ween to let,
Her feet enjoy the benefit of *air*,
Since *water* was denied them—while her shoes,
Slip-shod and loose, with seam-rent soals, and gaps,
Were worn, ill-fitting, on contrary feet.
Her children were unwash'd, their hair uncomb'd,
Their garments patch'd with ill-assorted cloth,
And "out at elbows" was her husband's coat.—
Her house was topsy turvy: cobwebs hung
From the smok'd ceiling; tables, desks, and chairs,
With dust were covered; and the windows look'd
As tho' they'd not been wash'd since the great flood.
With busy bustle fidgeting about,
In "*setting things to rights*" was she employ'd,
While strange confusion, worse confounded, mark'd
Her efforts at adjustment—for what yet,
Perchance, had in its proper station stood,
Was by her over-activeness displaced.—
Apologies abundant for the plight
In which her person and her house were found,
Were glibly made; while the whole blame
Of that most dread disgusting filthiness,
Was cast on all, save the true cause—herself.
Determin'd at the moment to be neat,
And to display her skill in housewifery,
At a distorting glass, a twitch or two,
She gave her cap—then seiz'd a broom,
And with such force her dirty carpet swept,
That soon a cloud of dust the chamber fill'd,
And, like a mist, its friendly veil spread o'er
The scene abhorrent—Gladly I 'scap'd
From that loath'd interview: and as I left
The palace of the queen of dirt, and breath'd
Heaven's purer air again, I vow'd and said
I rather would be tied down to a stake,
And thrice be flogg'd on each returning day,
Than be the husband of a *thing* like her—
I *cannot* call her *Woman*.

THE DANDELION, OR WILD ENDIVE.

From the Boston Transcript.

Mr. Editor,—I was pleased to see yesterday, in our excessively dear market, that refreshing salutary herb, the dandelion, so seldom to be met with at this early season. Its exorbitant price, however, being above my limited means, I was obliged to deny myself the gratification of a mess of this wholesome plant, from which many persons, for the same potent reason, turn aside to the tough, acescent flatulent, cabbage sprout, which the stomach of a drayman alone can digest.

The dandelion is generally considered among us, without our knowing the why and the wherefore, as unwholesome. For the benefit of those who live to eat, as well as the more useful class, those who eat to live, I will point out a few of its virtues, so well established in Europe, that in the shops of the druggists it may be found at all seasons of the year, in a dried state, in syrups, or otherwise preserved, while our *scientific* apothecaries despise or neglect it, though they are continually stuffing plants they know little of into bodies of which they know less—heedless, in their thirst for gain, of the pernicious consequences which follow their want of a thorough knowledge of their profession—in which they resemble our dentists, one half of whom care not how many jaw bones they dislocate, provided they can keep their own in motion. So much for charlatans: let us return to our object.

An infusion of the roots or leaves of the dandelion makes a refreshing drink in many diseases.—It is used much in broths for the sick, by the French, who consider it aperitive and febrifuge.—It is esteemed also by them as an excellent remedy in the jaundice, and in obstructions of the spleen, as well as in inveterate gouts and rheumatisms. With the juice of its leaves and roots, mixed with rhubarb, they make a vermifuge syrup for children.

In Germany they dry and reduce to powder the roots of the dandelion, which they mix, in proportion of one-third, with their coffee, on account of its cooling properties, preferring much this mixture to pure coffee or tea, as more nourishing and healthful. In short, dandelions have always been considered in France and Germany as peculiarly useful in all visceral obstructions, when eaten as greens or sallad, or used in ptisans. From their stimulant deobstruent powers in promoting bilious discharges they have from long experience found them highly efficacious in all biliary infections of the liver, by their keeping the body gently open, and by their diuretic and attenuating properties.

In the dropsy the dandelion has been known for ages to be of great utility. "The ancients," says Willinch, "were better acquainted with the properties of this excellent vegetable than those modern practitioners who appear to be more anxious to introduce exotics imported from distant countries, than to ascertain the qualities of those numerous medicinal plants which grow in our own climate."

On visiting a friend, at his seat in a neighboring town, who complained of a distressing fullness of his system, arising from what he called *trifling* indulgences and his sedentary habits, I mentioned to him the virtues of the dandelion, and recommended, as the season for gathering them was fast approaching, a free use of it, with a severe abstinence. He observed, the procuring and preparing dandelions was attended with much trouble. You must first, said he, send at a distance to dig them up, bring them home, wash them, pick off the decayed leaves, steep them in water to take off their bitter taste, then you must boil them in soft water, strain them and dish them up; while a *simple* order in hieroglyphics from a physician will bring me, from the apothecary's, a dose of calomel, the sovereign remedy for all complaints. Give me, said the lover of Madeira and good cheer, Dr. Calomel—he is my favorite—away to the Old Nick with your dandelions, your sorrel and your spinage. Do you think I am a horse to eat grass? Give me the mineral medicines, such as mercury, arsenic, zinc, steel, antimony, iron, copper and lead, throughout all their preparations; these are the bull dogs and blood hounds of the pharmacopolist and modern practitioner, which take hold at once of the disease and shake it to extermination. None of your abstemiousness, your roots, herbs, French ptisans and French soups, so thin that one would suppose they were made of four leaved clover, for me. Let me have a good joint, beef and cabbage sprouts, chowder and shin soup, or calves' head, turtle fashion. When the system wants reducing, or when the bile troubles me in the spring, Dr. Calomel will do more for me in an hour than all your *Bouillions pointu*, grasses and fastings, for a month. After this sally, I advised him, as best suited to his state of mind, if not of body, to order for his supper a barbecued tom cat stuffed with tenpennynails. He smiled, and I left him. I have since heard he is laboring under a severe attack of the jaundice, and that he has been forced to have recourse to that admirable remedy in his case, the *dandelion decoction*, which his jaundice physician assures him will work a cure.

My friend is not alone in his opinions, extravagant as they may appear, and therefore our mineral doctors, who seem to reject all things which rise above the earth, as remedies, can never lack support or partisans, while, like our *analytico-synthetic* President, they have such devoted subjects to bear them out in their *experiments* on the constitution, and in the healing, which too often, as in his case, proves the killing art. "How many men have you killed to acquire such a colossal reputation?" said Frederick the Great to an eminent physician. "Not half so many as your majesty," replied the son of Esculapius.

I must conclude, Mr. Editor, by advising all such of your readers as may be troubled with repletion or flatulencies, or who are threatened with vertigo, drowsy, jaundice, or any bilious obstructions, to make free use of that precious gift of nature, the dandelion.

DR. SIMPLE.

From the Farmers' Register.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY, (Va.) March 20, 1834.

On Suckering Corn.—I had the pleasure, about four years ago, to spend a day in company with old Mr. Macon, of North-Carolina, when our conversation was principally on subjects of Agriculture, and among others, the cultivation of Indian Corn. After having inquired whether I had the suckers which grew from the roots of corn pulled off, as is the common practice, and received my answer in the affirmative; he informed me, that he suffered them to remain, having, from repeated experiments, ascertained that they did not injure the corn, but on the coutrary, the suckers more frequently than otherwise produced good ears of corn; and that if they failed to do so there was an increase of fodder. I have since tried the experiment and witnessed the following result:—That after carefully examining the ears of the corn on the stalks producing suckers, they were found to be as good as the ears on the surrounding stocks not producing them—that a large majority of the suckers produced good corn, though the ears generally were smaller than those on the mother stalk, and (of course) there was an increase of fodder.—Without entering into an inquiry whether corn ought not to be planted so thick as to prevent it producing suckers, (if thick planting will produce it, of which I am not sure,) or whether the pulling them off may not injure the corn, by inflicting wounds on the stalks; I can now safely recommend Mr. Macon's practice as saving the time and labor of pulling off suckers, and, what is of more consequence, as producing an increase of the crop of corn and fodder. I ought to add, that none but the suckers growing from the root ought to be suffered to remain.

W. M. WATKINS.

How to catch Crows.—Wilson, in his American Ornithology, says that crows have been employed to catch crows by the following stratagem:

A live crow is pinned by his wings down to the ground on his back, by means of two sharp forked sticks. Thus situated, his cries are loud and incessant, particularly if any other crows are within view. These, sweeping down about him, are instantly grappled and held fast by the prostrate prisoner, with the same instinctive impulse that urges a drowning man to catch at every thing within his reach. The game being disengaged from his clutches, the trap is again ready for another experiment; and by pinning down each captive successively, as soon as taken, in a short time you will probably have a large flock screaming about you, in concert with the outrageous prisoners below.

LIFE OF A NEWSPAPER.—BY ITSELF.

My life is shortly told. My first impression was the sensation of a tremendous squeeze which instantly awoke me into life and thought. I was now spread out to light, and a glow of intelligence completely pervaded me. My ideas were at first new, multifarious, and confused. Nations, politics, courts, wars, speeches, fightings, feasts, merchandize, deaths, ditties, &c. &c. made up my thoughts, which were various and mixed, and I lay in a silent state of wonder and amazement. I soon found that I was but one of a large fsimly, that was ushered into the world, at the same time from the same prolific mother. Our whole litter was laid in regular order in a pile; my situation being one of the first born, was particularly oppressed, damp and uncomfortable. I had a silent, intuitive, longing wish to get into the world which was at length gratified. Morning and night came, and I was carefully folded and laid, Moses like, into a basket, by an urchin who was called the carrier. The said carrier I soon found was an object of interest and desire.—He was soon accosted by an elderly looking man, with threadbare rusty breeches: "have you got a spare paper this morning, my boy?" said tightstring. "No sir," was the short reply, and he trugged on, muttering "not as you knows, on, Old Gripe; you are the same chap that promised me some coppers for a paper the other morning, and haint paid me yet; you are too stingy to take the papers, but won't get another from me I guess." My brethren were now fast leaving me, being deposited at their proper destinations; at length my turn came, and I was tucked into the crevice of a shop door. The first sample of the kind was not at all prepossessing. I had not been long in my new situation, when a reluctant apprentice, swinging a key on his hand, wistfully eyed me; and casting a look about him feloniously seized and thrust me into his pocket. My rightful owner by virtue of advance pay, being in sight, hailed and arrested the pilferer, and with threats compelled him to relinquish his prize. He entered his shop and I soon found that I was the first object of interest. After hastily drying me by the fire, in the progress I narrowly escaped conflagration, he ran over me, and fixed his eyes upon sales at auction, advertisements, &c. I was then more particularly examined, and dismissed with condemnation. Nothing but foreign news, Congress and cabinet—love stories and accidents by flood and field; "a news paper should be a commercial report—one side at least should be devoted to prices current." I was then pettishly thrown upon the counter, but was soon in requisition. A bareheaded boy made his appearance, with a "please to lend Ma your paper a few minutes, just to look at the ship news?" The request was reluctantly granted, with something about the plague of paper borrowing and a determination to stop it. I was soon borne to a neighboring house. The good old woman, whose husband was at sea, eagerly sought the ship news, but was disappointed in her search: "How negligent and careless these printers are," said she, "not a word of intelligence of the Wind Bird: they print of Poland poetry, and fill their papers with advertisements, and that seems to be all they care about." Miss now took her turn. She sought the stories, the poetry and the marriages which, in half an hour, "were all devoured with a wonder that they put any thing else in the paper."

An elderly lady now took me, who adjusting her spectacles, surveyed me a little while, and declared me a "terribly uninteresting paper, hardly a column of deaths, and not more than fifteen or twenty murders and accidents." In this way I passed through all hands of the family, and after being well soiled and somewhat torn by the little ones was sent home. For three whole days I had no rest, but was continually borrowed and returned. At the end of this period, I was purchased by a new face, and was then discarded and thrown aside like all servants when they become useless. I was however, again resuscitated, and employed as a wrapper to some merchandise and sent into the country. There, again I became an object of interest, went the rounds of the neighborhood, and was a "nine days wonder." I was soon after hanging up in a shattered condition in a farmer's kitchen, from which I have written this memoir. I have seen much of the world, and learned that mankind are ungrateful, and that in a world of [illegible] taste and wishes, it is impossible to please.

Salem Observer.

From the London Daily Gazetteer.

ORIGIN AND USE OF TOBACCO.

Tobacco was introduced into Europe from the province of Tabaca in St. Domingo, in 1560, by a Spanish gentleman, master Hernandez de Toledo, who brought a small quantity into Spain and Portugal. From thence, by the means of the French ambassador at Lisbon, John Nicot, from whom it derived its name of Nicotia, it found its way to Paris, where it was used in the form of a powder by Catharine de Medici. Thence then came under the patronage of the Cardinal Santa Croce, the pope's nuncio, who, returning from his embassy at the Spanish and Portuguese courts, carried the plant to his own country, and thus acquired a fame little inferior to that which, at another period, he had won by piously bringing a portion of the *real* cross from the Holy Land. Both in France and in the Papal States it was at once received with general enthusiasm, in the shape of snuff; but it was some time after the use of tobacco as snuff, that the practice of smoking it commenced. This practice is generally supposed to have been introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh; but Camden says, in his 'Elizabeth,' that Sir Francis Drake and his companions, on their return from Virginia, 1585, were "the first, as far as he knew, who introduced the Indian plant, called Tabacca or Nocotia, into England, having been taught by the Indians to use it as a remedy against indigestion. And from the time of their return," says he, "it immediately began to grow into very general use, and to bear a high price; a great many persons, some from luxury, and others for their health, being wont to draw in the strong-smelling smoke with insatiable greediness through an earthenware tube, and then to puff it forth again through their nostrils; so that tabacca-taverns, (tabernæ tabaccariæ) are now as generally kept in all our towns, as wine-houses or beer-houses." No doubt the tobacco-taverns of Queen Elizabeth's time were not unworthy predecessors of the splendid cigar divans of the present day. It appears from a note in the 'Criminal Trials,' vol. i. p. 361, that in 1600 the French ambassador, in his despatches, represented the Peers, on the trial of the Earls of Essex and Southampton, as smoking tobacco copiously while they deliberated on their verdict. Sir Walter Raleigh too was accused of having sat with his pipe at the window of the armoury while he looked on at the execution of Essex in the Tower. Both these stories are probably untrue, but the mere relation of them by contemporaneous writers shows that they were not then monstrously incredible, and they therefore prove the generality of the pratice of smoking at that time amongst the higher class of society. After a time, however, the practice of smoking tobacco appears to have met with strenuous opposition in high places, both in this country and other parts of Europe. Its principal opponents were the priests, the physicians, and the sovereign princes; by the former its use was declared sinful; and, in 1684, Pope Urban VIII. published a bull, excommunicating all persons found guilty of taking snuff when in church. This bull was renewed in 1690, by Pope Innocent; and, about twenty-nine years afterwards, the Sultan Amurath IV. made smoking a capital offence. For a long time smoking was forbidden in Russia, under pain of having the nose cut off; and in some parts of Switzerland, it was likewise made a subject of public prosecution—the police regulations of the Canton of Berne, in 1661, placing the prohibition of smoking in the list of the Ten Commandments, immediately under that against adultery. Nay, that British Solomon, James I., did not think it beneath the royal dignity to take up his pen upon the subject. He accordingly, in 1603, published his famous 'Counterblaste to Tobacco, in which the following remarkable passage occurs:—"It is a custom loathesome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brains, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." But notwithstanding this regal and priestly wrath, the use of the plant extended itself far and wide; and tobacco is at this moment, perhaps, the most general luxury in existence. The allusion to the practice in the following lines, taken from the 'Marrow of Compliment,' written in 1654, seems to show the prevalence of smoking at that period:

"Much meat doth Gluttony procure
To feed men fat as swine;
But he's a frugal man indeed,
That on a *leaf* can dine!

"He needs no napkin for his hands,
His fingers' ends to wipe,
That hath his kitchen in a box,
His roast meat in a pipe!"

The 'Farmer's Register,' from which we extract the above article, accompanied it with the following remarks, &c.:

[Before meeting with the foregoing article, we had marked several passages from old authors on this subject, which will make a suitable addition.

King James, in his *Counterblaste*, says tobacco "makes a kitchen, also, often in the inward parts of men, soyling and infecting them with an unctious and oily kind of soote, as hath been found in some great tobacco takers, that after their death were opened:" and in his *Witty Apothegms*, after observing that "a tobacco-pipe is a lively image of hell," the royal author specifies the things which he most abhorred, by saying that "were I to invite the devil to dinner, he should have three dishes—1st, a pig; 2d, a pole of ling, and mustard; and, 3d, a pipe of tobacco, for digesture."

Old Burton, in his Anatomy of Melancholy, says of tobacco—"a good vomit I confesse; a vertuous herbe, if it be well qualified, opportunely taken, and medicinally used; but as it is commonly used by most men, which take it as tinkers do ale, 'tis a plague, a mischiefe, a violent purger of goods, lands, health; hellish, devilish, damned tobacco; the ruin and overthrow of body and soule."—*Anatomy of Melancholy.*

The following account of tobacco is from the Latin-English Dictionary of Francis Holyoke. The copy before us was printed in 1659, the last year of the life of Oliver Cromwell; but as it is the seventh edition, it is probable that the whole of this account of "Tabacco" is much older than the book itself, and was probably copied without alteration from the first, through every successive edition of the dictionary.

"*Tabacco herba ab insula Tabaco, &c.* A kind of herbe called Tabacco; it is like henbane, and may be called the Indian henbane, hot and dry in the second degree (as I take it.) The juyce of the leaves is good to cure any greene wound, [illegible] is to be poysoned; the syrup is good for divers [illegible] the ascobs of the leafe dryed and taken [illegible] and in old time Tessilage was, for the cure of the Tisike, the cough of the lungs, distillations of Rheumes, cold, toothach, headach, and in fine whatsoever disease commeth of a cold and moyst cause, and good for all fill bodies, that are cold and moyst of constitution, if it be moderately used, and taken upon an empty stomacke, and that it be good Indian, and not sophisticated. Immoderately taken, it dryeth the body, inflameth the blood, hurteth the braine, and intoxicateth, breedeth wind and crudity, and hath a bewitching faculty that when may use it overmuch they cannot leave it. See Weckerus and others; now of the syrupe of Tabacco they make a vomit."]

REJECTION OF A. STEVENSON, Esq.

Journal of Executive Proceedings of the Senate on the nomination of ANDREW STEVENSON *as Minister to Great Britain.*

Thursday, May 22, 1834.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary:

WASHINGTON, MAY 20, 1834.

I nominate to the Senate Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The message was read.

Ordered, That it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Thursday, June 12, 1834.

Mr. Wilkins, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the nomination of Andrew Stevenson, contained in the message of the 22d May, reported.

Mr. Clay submitted the following motion, which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the first official communication which was made to Andrew Stevenson, of the intention of the President to nominate him as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his answer thereto.

Friday, June 13, 1834.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary:

WASHINGTON, JUNE 13, 1834.

To the Senate. I have this day received a resolution of the Senate of the 12th instant, requesting me to communicate to the Senate a copy of the first official communication which was made to Andrew Stevenson, of the intention of the President to nominate him as a Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his answer thereto.

As a compliance with this resolution might be deemed an admission of the right of the Senate to call upon the President for confidential correspondence of this description, I consider it proper on this occasion to remark, that I do not acknowledge such a right. But, to avoid misrepresentation, I herewith transmit a copy of the paper in question, which was the only communication made to Mr. Stevenson on the subject.

This communication merely intimated the intention of the President, in a particular contingency, to offer to Mr. Stevenson the place of Minister to the Court of St. James; and as the negotiations to which it refers were commenced early in April, 1833, in this city, instead of London, and have been since conducted here, no further communication was made to him. I have no knowledge that an answer was received from Mr. Stevenson—none is to be found in the Department of State, and none has been received by me.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The message was read.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination of Andrew Stevenson, contained in the message of the 22d May; and

After debate, on motion by Mr. Forsyth,

The Senate adjourned.

Saturday, June 14, 1834.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Andrew Stevenson; and

On motion by Mr. Clay,

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof be postponed to Monday next.

Friday, June 20, 1834.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Andrew Stevenson; and

After debate, on motion by Mr. Clay,

The Senate adjourned.

Monday, June 23, 1834.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Andrew Stevenson; and,

On motion by Mr. Chambers,

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

Tuesday, June 24, 1834.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Andrew Stevenson; and

On the question, "will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Andrew Stevenson?"

It was determined in the negative—Yeas 22, Nays 23.

On motion by Mr. Mangum—

The Yeas and Nays being desired by one fifth of the Senators present:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are—

Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Linn, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tyler, Waggaman, White, Wilkins, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are—

Messrs. Bibb, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster.

So it was

Resolved, That the Senate do *not* advise and consent to the appointment of Andrew Stevenson as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

Mr. Clay submitted a motion to remove the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings of the Senate, on the nomination of Andrew Stevenson; and to authorize copies to be made of the same, and of certain papers communicated to the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to consider the motion.

On motion, by Mr. Forsyth, to amend the same, by striking out the words "the letter of Thomas Richie to Andrew Stevenson, the letter of Wm. B. Lewis, with the extracts from Thomas Ritchie's letters therein inclosed."

It was determined in the negative—Yeas 16, Nays 23.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth—

The Yeas and Nays being desired by one fifth of the Senators present:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are—

Messrs. Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Linn, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Webster, White, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are—

Messrs. Bibb, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudian, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Waggaman.

So the amendment was not agreed to.

On motion by Mr. Forsyth, to amend the motion, by inserting after the word "Stevenson," the words "and the debates."

It was determined in the nevative—Yeas 10, Nays 29

On motion, by Mr. Forsyth—

The Yeas and Nays being desired by one fifth of the Senators present:

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

Messrs. Brown, Forsyth, Hill, Kane, Linn, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are—

Messrs. Bibb, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Kent, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster, White.

A further amendment having been proposed and adopted, the motion was agreed to as follows:

Ordered, That the injunction of secrecy be removed from the Message of the President of the 13th of June, instant; the letter of Mr. Livingston, thereby communicated, the letter of Thomas Ritchie to Andrew Stevenson, and the letter of William B. Lewis, with the extracts of Thomas Ritchie's letters therein inclosed; which several papers were introduced by one of the Senators from Virginia, at the request of Mr. Stevenson; and from the proceedings of the Senate in relation to the nomination of Andrew Stevenson; and that the Secretary be authorized to give copies of the same and extracts from the Journal.

Mr. Livingston to Mr. Stevenson.

[Communicated to the Senate in the President's Message of 13th June, 1834.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 15th March, 1833.

ANDREW STEVENSON, Esq.:

SIR: I am directed by the President to inform you, confidentially, that as soon as advices shall be received that the British Government consent to open negotiations with this, which are daily expected, it is his intention to offer you the place of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James; and he requests that, should this appointment be agreeable to you, you would hold yourself in readiness to embark in the course of the Summer.

I congratulate you, sir, on this mark of the President's confidence, and am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

DEATH OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE!

The following particulars of this melancholy event are contained in a letter from the Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce:

"Lafayette is no more! The brave, the noble, the generous, the patriotic hero, died on the morning of the 20th, at a quarter before five o'clock. His illness was at first exceedingly slight, and no one calculated upon the lamentable result. He followed the remains of Dulong to the grave, and it is believed that he then caught a cold, which, fixing upon his lungs, has caused his dissolution.—Like Canning, who suffered in the same way, after attending the funeral of the Duke of York, Lafayette owes his death to an attendance at the tomb. He was in his seventy-seventh year, having been born on the 1st of September 1757. He was attended by Drs. Audral, Marjolin, Cloquet, and several other eminent medical characters, who, up to the 18th, gave it as their opinion that their illustrious patient would recover. On the 19th, five of them issued a bulletin, descriptive of his state, and anticipating his recovery. But in the course of the night, a most material change took place, his breathing became very difficult, and when an effort was making to apply a blister to his chest, he mildly observed that it would be of no avail, and soon after expired in the arms of George Lafayette.—On the 19th, considerable sensation was experienced in the Chamber of Deputies, at the prospect of the dissolution of their venerable colleague, and M. Dupin, in the course of the morning, thus addressed the Chamber: "According to a wish expressed by several deputies, I feel no doubt but that the Chamber will authorize me to send, in its name, to make inquiries relative to the health of our illustrious colleage, General Lafayette. (Numerous cries of "Yes, yes.") I have already (said the President) sent in my own name."

This distinguished compliment is generally reserved for members of the Royal Family, and therefore can be the more appreciated when applied to the departed. The following was the reply to the message of the Chamber:

"Mr. President: All my family feel grateful for the interest the Chamber has so kindly taken in my father's health. I have the satisfaction to inform you that there is a slight improvement in his situation. Have the kindness, Mr. President, to present the homage of our respectful gratitude to the Chamber; and accept for yourself the assurance of my very high consideration.

GEORGE LAFAYETTE."

This note was loudly cheered by nearly every member in the Chamber; but, unhappily, this joy was but of short duration, for on the next day the President thus announced the death of their colleague: "I have the affliction of announcing to the Chamber, the decease of the Honorable General Lafayette. He died this morning at five o'clock. I shall now proceed to draw the names of the members who shall attend his funeral, but I have no doubt but a great number of his colleagues will consider it a duty to accompany his remains." Mr. Dupin was very much affected while addressing the Chamber, and so also were several of its members. His intimate friend, Mr. Francois Delessert, moved that the President should be instructed to write a letter to the General's family, expressive of the profound grief felt by the Chamber for the great loss his colleagues and the entire nation of France had experienced.

This was instantly acceded to, and the Chamber suspended its proceedings for an hour, so that the letter of condolence should be immediately written. A Council was held at the Tuileries soon after his demise, for the purpose of agreeing as to the necessity of calling out the National Guard, and permitting them to attend the funeral of their deceased chieftain. It is not yet known what the intentions of the Government are, but it is believed that they will not in any way interfere. One account that I have seen, states that he will have a public funeral, and that the two sons of Louis Philippe will be ordered to attend as chief mourners.

HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF THE PATRIOT LAFAYETTE.

In the House of Representatives of the U. States, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1834.

After the reading of the Journal—

Mr. J. Q. Adams rose to state that, on coming to the House, he had been informed that since the last adjournment of the House, intelligence had been received of the occurrence of a calamity which had befallen the whole race of civilized man. He had not time to prepare a resolution fitting such an occasion, but he presumed it would be obvious to every person that it was an occurrence peculiarly becoming the Congress of the United States to adopt some suitable measure to express the deep sense they entertained of the misfortune involved in the decease of one of the most eminent benefactors of the age and of mankind. It occurred to him that such a duty should be discharged in a manner suitable at once to the dignity of the Representatives of the People and States of this Union, and to the merits of him to whose memory this tribute should be paid. This he supposed would be in the form of a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress. He would now, therefore, submit a motion that a committee should be appointed to consider in what manner a tribute of affection and respect may be shewn by the Congress of the United States expressive of the sensibility of the nation, on the event of the decease, and of their veneration for the memory of the illustrious General Lafayette.

Mr. Adams then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of —— be appointed on the part of this House to join such Committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation on the event of the decease of General Lafayette.

Mr. Archer rose to suggest that the blank for the number to be appointed on the Committee should be filled up with "five" or "seven."

Mr. J. Q. Adams would assent to any number the House might think proper to name.

Mr. Watmough suggested the number of thirteen.

Mr. Cambreleng proposed that the Committee should consist of one member from every State in the Union.

Mr. E. Whittlesey expressed his hope that every State would be permitted to be represented on the Committee in paying this tribute of respect.

After some further verbal modifications at the suggestion of Mr. Wayne,

The Committee on the part of the House was, on motion of Mr. Hubbard, ordered to consist of twenty-four.

John Quincy Adams, *Chairman*—Rufus McIntire, Henry Hubbard, Tristram Burges, Noyes Barber, Heman Allen, C. C. Cambreleng, James Parker, Henry A. Muhlenberg, John J. Milligan, Isaac McKim, William S. Archer, Lewis Williams, Henry L. Pinckney, James M. Wayne, Richard M. Johnson, John Blair, Elisha Whittlesey, Philemon Thomas, John Carr, Harry Cage, Joseph Duncan, John Murphy, William H. Ashley.

Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill making provision for the families of those killed on the occasion of firing a salute at Toulon; and for the wounded survivors.

The following members compose the Committee on the part of the Senate to consider and report on a suitable mode of evincing the national respect for the memory of General Lafayette, viz:

Mr. Webster, Mr. White, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Benton, Mr. King, of Ala., Mr. Chambers, Mr. Brown, Mr. Shepley.

From the Raleigh Register of July 1.

It affords us much gratification to state, that Raleigh has been among the first towns in the Union to pay appropriate Funeral honors to the memory of this departed Father of the Republic. On Saturday afternoon last, although but a few hours notice had been given of the arrangement, business of every kind was generally suspended, and a large Procession, under the direction of Thomas G. Scott, Esq. Marshal, was formed at Capitol Square, which moved thence to the Government House, in the following order, the Band of Music attached to the City Guards playing during the march a solemn Dirge:

1. The Military.
2. Governor of the State.
3. Heads of Department.
4. Judges of the Supreme Court.
5. City Authorities.
6. Officers of the Federal Government.
7. Strangers.
8. Citizens.

On arriving at the entrance to the Government House, the Military displayed open ranks, and the procession passed thro' into the large Hall of the building, where convenient seats were arranged for the accommodation of the large auditory. Here, in obedience to the request of his fellow-citizens, only made known to him on the morning of that day, Governor Swain rose and delivered an Address of some thirty minutes in length, in reference to the occasion which had excited so melancholy an interest, which we hesitate not to characterize as a choice specimen of good sense and vigorous thought, replete with interesting historical reminiscences, and abounding in felicitous illustrations and allusions. He paid a just and eloquent tribute to the character of Lafayette, dwelling with much force on the important services rendered by him in our Revolutionary struggle, and on his uniform attachment to, and consistent support of, the principles of rational liberty. He contrasted the disinterested sacrifices made by him in behalf of an oppressed people, with the selfishness of modern times, and enforced with great energy the inestimable value of our Political Institutions. He traced the career of the illustrious Frenchman from youth to manhood—from manhood to old age—and showed that history does not, in all her records, possess a name which has passed the ordeal of public opinion, even in the darkest and most tempestuous periods, more pure and unsullied than his.

On retiring from the Government House, the City Guards paid to the memory of the deceased Veteran, the Soldier's last tribute of respect, by firing three rounds of blank cartridges.

CHEAP NEWSPAPER.

Weekly Courier and Enquirer—one dollar for six months—two dollars per annum.

The *Globe* and the *Argus*, backed by the *People's money* and the immense patronage of a corrupt administration—with the entire control of the Post Office, and by the employment of every Public Officer as an *Agent*—are making unprecedented exertions to extend the circulation of their Pensioned Journals through every section of the country, in the desperate hope of poisoning the minds of the people by their systematic falsehoods and daily misrepresentations of the state of the country. Having at their command at least fifteen thousand Post Masters and the exclusive control of the mails, beside the *franks* of the most slavish Congress that ever disgraced our country, there is too much reason to apprehend that their efforts may not be without effect.

To counteract, in some degree, the effect of such corrupt and corrupting issues, the Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer proposes to publish his paper weekly, on its present large sheet, at Two Dollars per annum, or One Dollar only for six months.

All who take the paper are requested to use their influence in extending its circulation; and for the purpose of aiding them in forming *clubs*, we agree to furnish *eleven* papers for six months for *Ten Dollars*. To Committees and others who may think proper to enclose *Twenty Dollars*, postage paid, *twenty-five* copies will be forwarded during *the next six months*. Payments must be made *in advance*, and in all cases, whatever, free of postage.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

DEVELOPEMENT OF PROFLIGACY IN THE COLLECTION OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

We were never so much astounded as by the publication of the following OFFICIAL LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, exposing the most gross, wanton, and corrupt squandering of the PEOPLE'S MONEY, upon the slaves of the Albany Regency, that ever met the public eye.

From the Rochester Daily Democrat.

GENNESSEE DISTRICT,
Treasury Department, April 2, 1834.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you, herewith, in compliance with the request made in your letter of the 24th ult., a statement, furnished by the Register of the Treasury, exhibiting the amount of Revenue collected in the District of Gennessee, together with a list of the persons employed in the collection of the same, and the amount paid to each during the years 1831, 1832, and 1833.

R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. F. WHITTLESEY, H. of Reps., Washington.

Statement, exhibiting the gross amount of Revenue received at the Port of Gennessee, in the State of New York, and the expenses of the collection of the same, during the years 1831, '32, and '33.

	1831.	1832.	1833.
Gross am't. of revenue,	1,690 22	755 95	98 48
Expenses of collection,	3,775 30	4,263 64	4,198 64

Statement of the persons employed in the collection of the Revenue in the District of Gennessee, and the amount paid to each, in the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1831, '32, and '33:

Names.	Office.	1831.	1832.	1833.
Jacab Gould, Coll'r,		1,014 00	1,160 64*	1,160 64
G. H. Holden, Insp'r,		1,092 00	2,098 00	1,092 00
Byram Green,	do.	730 00	732 00	730 00
B. E. Lathrop,	do.	108 29	262 00	
Geo. Gould,	do.	708 00		
J. Drake, Jr.,	do.	105 00	246 00	240 00
D. S. Holden,	do.	20 00	45 00	48 00
Hy. O'Reiley,	do.		720 00	888 00
		$3,775 30	4,263 64	4,198 64

J. L. SMITH, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, April 26, 1834.

But for the *Official* form in which this exposition comes, we should be utterly unable to credit it. The naked facts are too startling for belief! Such enormous prodigality—such stupendous corruption—is without a parallel in the history of party profligacy.

Fellow-Citizens, read over this statement again—and again—and still again. Assure yourselves of the shameful fact, established by the official sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that for the collection of about EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS OF REVENUE, at the Port of Genesee, Jacob Gould and his subordinates, draw OVER FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS ANNUALLY FROM THE PUBLIC TREASURY!!!

View this statement in any manner that is possible, it still remains the most alarming and sickening exposure of venality and corruption ever exhibited to public view. How many such thirsty leeches are there gorging themselves from the Public Treasury! How many such panders fattening upon "*spoils!*" At how many other Ports are the People paying at the rates of SIX DOLLARS FROM THE TREASURY, for every ONE DOLLAR collected in Revenue! and is this the kind of "RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM" which Genl. Jackson promised the People?

* No Clerk hire charged.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

PROFESSION vs. PRACTICE.

The following is an extract from a Letter from General Jackson, to the late President Monroe, immediately after his election and just as he was about to enter upon the discharge of his high duties:—

"Pardon me, dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next Presidential term; they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend.—* * * Every thing depends upon the selection of your ministers. In every selection, party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that monster party, called party spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far to, if not entirely, eradicate those feelings which on former occasions threw so many obstacles in the way of government; and, perhaps, have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided.—The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings; his conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole and not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice; pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often benefited our country, and rendered conspicuous its rulers.—These are the sentiments of a friend; they are the feelings, if I know my own heart, of an undissembled patriot. Accept, &c.,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon. JAMES MONROE, &c."

The reading of this letter now, by the person who wrote it, and who has since proved most perfidiously recreant to every sentiment it contains,

could scarcely fail to force a blistering blush on his face!

This Letter was written before Gen. Jackson became *Van Burenized*. Mark the language of this Letter:—"*The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings.*" What a mortifying commentary is Jackson's administration upon this sentiment!

[It is very evident now, that, in advising Mr. Monroe to exterminate the monster Party-Spirit, Gen. Jackson only wished him to put an end to the distinction between Federalists and Republicans. This Gen. Jackson has done most effectually. No matter what a man's *politics* may be, if he is only a *Jackson-man*, he is sure to be right. *Jacksonism* is now the only orthodox doctrine in politics. Will not Amos favor the world with a printed rubrick, setting forth all the essential points? It would not be very lengthy.—Fidelity to the "Hero" would be the beginning, the middle, and the end.—*Ed. West. Carolinian.*]

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY.....JULY 5, 1834.

WELL DONE!

The Senate have rejected Mr. Roger B. Taney, the President's Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Andrew Stevenson, who was nominated as Minister Plenipotentiary to England.

Mr. Taney was nominated on the 23d ultimo, and rejected on the 25th, by a vote of 28 to 18! We shall hereafter notice particularly the circumstances connected with this gentleman's case, which were of such a character as called loudly for the exercise of the Senate's constitutional right to reject. At present, we must devote all our spare room to Mr Stevenson, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives.

It is now more than two years since the U. States have had a Minister at the Court of London. Since the return of Mr. Van Buren from Great Britain, our affairs at that most important of all foreign Courts have been left to the management of a young man who was, before his sudden promotion to that place, considered only qualified to discharge the mechanical duties of a clerkship at Washington. How can this fact be accounted for!—Has the President neglected, intentionally, to nominate some one for that important mission, through mere spite, because the Senate refused to ratify a former appointment which was made in an improper manner? We know not on what other ground to place such a striking dereliction of duty.

There is but one other way in which we can explain it. The mission to England is considered a high prize, whether we regard the pecuniary compensation or the honor attached to it. Consequently, there are always a number of aspiring men whose hearts are set upon it. All of them could not be gratified; and it was therefore necessary so to manage the tempting bait as to make it subserve, to the greatest possible extent, the purposes of the President. While it was suspended before their eager eyes, with a possibility of their possessing it, it was sufficient to keep in gentle subjection not only a score of real great men with more ambition than patriotism, but also a host of political *minnows* with more vanity than sense.

Both of these *schools* of politicians were necessary to the President: those who could do no other service, could vote—and their favor, therefore, was not to be slightly sacrificed. But Mr. Andrew Stevenson was by far the most important personage to be kept in due subordination. Why? Because the President had several measures which he was anxious to effect—but chiefly the destruction of the United States Bank. Mr. Stevenson, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the right to appoint the Committees, had it in his power greatly to promote the schemes of the President, by selecting such men as would report precisely in accordance with his wishes. With what fidelity to the President the Speaker has exercised that official duty, it is not now necessary to state. Those who have observed regularly the proceedings of the House—especially the selection of the Committees—must have remarked how invariably every subject on which the President felt a deep interest was referred to a *packed* Committee—men who had prejudged the case, and whose opinions, or feelings rather, were known to be entirely subject to the will of the President.

To make sure of Mr. Stevenson's co-operation, it was communicated to him *confidentially*, by the President, more than fifteen months ago, in a formal note from the then Secretary of State—Mr. Livingston—that he, Mr. Stevenson, was to be appointed *Minister to England*. It was not necessary for the President to tell Mr. Stevenson that this appointment depended upon his loyalty: Mr. S. understood, well enough, the terms upon which he was to receive the prize:—he knew that Gen. Jackson was in the habit of "rewarding his friends, and punishing his enemies;" and if Mr. Livingston had expressly said "The President desires me to inform you that your appointment will depend upon the fidelity with which you serve *him*," it would not have conveyed to the understanding of Mr. Stevenson a more intelligible hint than the note he received, under all the circumstances.

When we first heard that such a note had been sent to Mr. Stevenson, we could not credit it;—we considered it an idle rumor; but it is too true. It has been brought out from the President, with much reluctance on his part, by a resolution of the Senate; and that body, considering it conclusive proof of a bargain between two high officers of the Government, have very properly exercised their high and salutary privilege of rejecting him who has shown himself the supple tool of a lawless President, when he should have been the uncompromising guardian of the Constitution.

In another part of our paper will be found the proceedings of the Senate in regard to Mr. Stevenson's nomination, and the letter to which we have referred. There are many other facts and circumstances connected with this gross affair of "bargain and corruption," which we shall hereafter give more at large.

"I would impose a provision rendering any member of Congress ineligible to office, under the General Government, during the time for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter, except in cases of judicial office; and these I would except for the reason that vacancies in this department are not frequent occurrences, and [illegible] men of the first talents will be necessary." "The effect of such a constitutional provision is obvious.—By it Congress, in a considerable degree, would be free from that connection with the Executive Department, which, at present, gives very strong ground of apprehension and jealousy on the part of the People. Members, instead of being liable to be withdrawn from legislation on the great interests of the nation, through prospects of Executive patronage, would be more liberally confided in by their constituents, while their vigilance would be less interrupted by party feelings and party excitements. Calculations from intrigue and management would fail; nor would their deliberations or their investigation of subjects consume so much time." "But, if this change in the Constitution should not be obtained, and important appointments shall continue to devolve on the Representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced that *corruption will become the order of the day*; and that, under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the Republic may arise. *It is through this channel that the People may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty*, and where *tyranny may well be apprehended to spring up in some* FAVORABLE EMERGENCY. Against such inroads every guard ought to be interposed; and none better occurs than that of closing the suspected avenue with some necessary constitutional restriction." "It is due to myself to practice upon the maxims recommended to others."

Reader, what do you think of the above?—Does it not contain much good sense and much sound experimental reasoning? "Yes," you will say; "it really does give some capital hints about the way to prevent corruption, *and so forth*.—It must have been written by some one who has taken a nice view of the way things have gone on under President Jackson." We acknowledge the reasonableness of your conclusion; but you are mistaken, friend.—It was said BY GENERAL JACKSON HIMSELF, to the Legislature of Tennessee, after he was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency!! The General was then unconsciously predicting what would actually take place under his own reign. We have seen all the corruption that he speaks of take place by the appointing of members of Congress; "through this channel, the People (aye, and the States too,) have been attacked in their constitutional sovereignty," and "tyranny" has already sprung up.

Suppose a prophet had been present when General Jackson uttered the above just and patriotic sentiments, and, after hearing him through, should have "settled his countenance and wept." Then General Jackson would have said unto him, "Why weepeth my lord?" And the prophet would have replied, "Because I know the evil that thou wilt do unto 'the children' of these United States.—Thou wilt corrupt their Representatives, and their Senators, and their Judges, with the salaries and the honors of office; and thou wilt get those corrupt men to unite with thee in destroying the Sovereignty of the People and the Sovereignty of the States; and, 'under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good,' thou wilt cause evils of serious importance to the FREEDOM and PROSPERITY of the Republic."

Then Gen. Jackson would have answered, "What is thy servant a *dog*, that he should do this great thing?" And the prophet would have replied, significantly, "Thou shalt be KING over this people."

If any one wishes to trace further the parallel between the ancient and the modern Hazaels, let him turn to the Book of Kings. We almost involuntarily shudder when we look forward.

☞ After the above article was put into the compositor's hands, we were so fortunate as to find, in the National Intelligencer of the 26th instant, a list of Members of Congress that Gen. Jackson has appointed to office. The list comprizes THIRTEEN SENATORS and TWENTY-FIVE REPRESENTATIVES appointed in five years!

The Intelligencer remarks that this number is "believed to be about equal to the number ever appointed by *all the Presidents together* who preceded General Jackson. The offices which he has thus conferred on Members of Congress embrace every description of trust, from a Secretary of State down to a Collector of the Customs, a Deputy-Postmaster, and a Clerk at the City of Washington."

☞ The Globe, of the 25th June, in a long article, partly eulogistic and partly lachrymose, asks, Why do the Senate reject Mr. Taney, when they know that the President will entrust the Treasury Department to *none other*, unless he be as inflexible (that is to say, as dutiful to him,) as Mr. Taney has been?

To tell the truth, it does seem to us an useless effort on the part of the Senate to attempt to control in any degree the conduct of the public agents, while the H. of Representatives connive at, or approve, unlawful acts of those agents.

Gen. Jackson will no doubt appoint another Secretary who will do his bidding till the end of the next session of Congress; the Senate may then, *if they have the chance*, reject the nominee; and, as soon as they adjourn, he may re-appoint the same or another Secretary of equal *flexibility to his will*. This, in all probability, will be the game until the end of Gen. Jackson's term of office, unless the People compel their servants in the lower House to co-operate with the Senate in the maintenance of the laws.

In the mean time, if the President goes on as heretofore, and the Post-Office Department continues extending its *facilities to favorites*, and increasing the difficulties of the Treasury in the same ratio, what will be the condition of the country!

It would be well for the People of the United States to give a timely and mature reflection to these matters.

We thank the Globe for the hint which, whether in defiance, or in thoughtless indiscretion while smarting under rebuke, it has thus clearly expressed. The People are now told, by the official organ, that the President will not have any Secretary who will not do with the public money just what he orders!

It remains for the People to decide whether the constitutional character of the Government is to be restored, or the will of one man to be paramount.

JACKSON ECONOMY.

The following little items, taken from a Bill reported in the House of Representatives, afford a tolerably fair specimen of the effect of the 'searching operation' which President Jackson promised, in his Inaugural Address, to introduce into every department.

It seems that, in the progress of the *search*, the "Tennessee Farmer" found out a good many things that had been neglected by his predecessor. One of the first things that attracted the General's notice was the uncomfortable situation of the *stables!* This was exactly in accordance with the expectations of those who wished him to cleanse the *Augean stalls*. But it seems that he despaired of being able to render those which had been occupied four years by Yankee drayhorses, and accordingly has ordered the erection of new ones!

Has it been customary for the United States to employ a *gardener* for the President? We ask for information, as we don't remember ever before to have heard of *such an officer under our General Government*.—Why should not Congress make an appropriation also for a groom to take care of the Royal *stable*, a cook to make turtle-soup, and another for pastry? In fine, we can see no reason why Congress could not make an appropriation to hire carriage-drivers, footmen, cooks, hostlers, and man-servants and maid-servants of every description, with just as much propriety as for a *gardener*. But our readers are anxious for the account.—Here it is:

For alterations and repairs of the President's House, flooring the terrace, and erecting stables, -	$6,570
For the gardener's salary, and for laborers employed upon the grounds and walks at the President's House, and for planting, - - -	2,830
For paving foot-ways at the North part of the President's House, and making a Macadamized carriage-way, - - - - - - -	13,744
For planting trees and repairing the fences in the Lafayette Square, North of the President's House, - - - - - - - -	1,000
For enclosing and improving the grounds lying between the Capitol and the Potomac, -	20,000
For purchasing and planting trees and shrubs in the Pennsylvania Avenue and on the public grounds, - - - - - - - -	3,000
For keeping in repair two public fire-engines,	200
For completing the water-works at the President's House and Executive Buildings, -	1,052
For completing the furniture at the President's House, - - - - - - -	6,000
For excess of expenditures beyond the appropriations made by the late Commissioner of the Public Buildings during the past year, -	22,000
Making, in one year, the sum of	$77,446

☞ If President Jackson had managed the public business so well as to have spent much less money than his predecessors, then few would have found fault with Congress for the mere *sum* paid to a gardener, provided there was nothing unlawful in the precedent. But how stands the account between the present and the last Administration? We take the expenditure under Mr. Adams to contrast it with that under Gen. Jackson, because Gen. Jackson himself charged Mr. Adams with extravagance in expending the public money. It will be remembered that, in his very Inaugural Address, an occasion on which most men would have had the delicacy to refrain from such allusions, President Jackson disgusted some of his best friends by the coarseness with which he spoke of "abuses" under Mr. Adams. The following little tables will show Jackson economy in a strong point of view:

Expenditures under J. Q. Adams.		*Expenditures under A. Jackson.*	
1st year,	$11,490,460	1st year,	$12,669,490
2d "	12,562,316	2d "	13,229,583
3d "	12,653,093	3d "	14,777,991
4th "	13,296,912	4th "	18,000,000
	$50,001,912		$58,677,914

Thus it appears that the *very first year* of General Jackson's Administration cost the country more than either of the *three* first of Mr. Adams's *extravagant reign*, and almost as much as the last year; and the four years together cost nearly NINE MILLIONS of DOLLARS more than the four years of Mr. Adams!

But the worst is still behind. The expenditures of the last year, 1833, amounted, as we are told by the *President's own Secretary* of the Treasury, to TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS and upwards, ($22,086,063!!) "*exclusive of the expenditure on account of the public debt.*" !!!!

This was when the public money was in the United States Bank, and subject, at least in some degree, to the control of Congress;—but who can calculate what his Excellency's pocket-money, garden-money, stable-money, race-horse-money, &c. &c. may amount to now he has got the public purse in his own keeping!

☞ The Editor of the Pee Dee Gazette, at Cheraw, has attempted to steer clear of party politics; but, finding it impracticable, in these times of Executive encroachment, to be neutral, he has come out independently in favor of the Constitution, in opposition to consolidation, and in defence of State Sovereignty and State Rights.

At a juncture like the present, the conductor of a Press cannot be neutral and be true to his duty. To say nothing of minor subdivisions, the whole country is divided between a party in favor of, and another opposed to, Executive encroachments. And every accession to the ranks of those in favor of Constitutional *Liberty*, and constitutional *restraints* too, should be hailed as a token of the ultimate triumph of their principles, and should stimulate them to increased exertions.

The following short paragraphs, which we extract from an article in the Gazette, show that the Editor is aware of the public danger and of the part it becomes him to take in averting it:

"We believe that ours is not a Consolidated Government—that the Constitution of the United States should be construed strictly—that the States are sovereign—that they have rights, and may apply remedies: and our strictures on public measures will be controlled, when they are applicable, by these opinions.

"We were not anxious to enter the list of political gladiators; nor would we do so if left to our own choice. The corruptions of the times render the duty imperative. The imminent danger in which Liberty herself is placed, by lawless assumptions of power, leaves us no honorable alternative."

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE.

At the late Commencement, the degree of A. B. was conferred upon thirteen alumni of the University; the degree of A. M. on six gentlemen. The degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Andrew Syme, of Petersburg, Va.; and that of L. L. D. on Bishop Ives of this State, Judge Ruffin, and George E. Badger, Esq.

The literary exercises of the Students, and their general deportment, are spoken of in terms of high commendation by those who were present.

The Address delivered by Gen. Iredell, before the two literary Societies, is likewise highly, and we have no doubt justly, extolled, as a specimen of chaste and classical composition, equally creditable to the heart and the head of the amiable and talented orator.

We are much gratified to learn that Gen. Iredell did not follow, in one particular, the example of the two last distinguished gentlemen who addressed the Societies. He omitted entirely all allusions to party politics; very properly considering that the practice of discussing such a subject at the chief *literary* institution in North Carolina would be "more honored in the breach than the observance."

☞ The nomination of Benjamin F. Butler, Esq., as Attorney-General of the United States, has been confirmed by the Senate.

STILL ANOTHER STORM!

The Virginia papers give an account of yet another dreadful storm. It happened on Sunday afternoon the 22d June, and passed over Williamsburgh, through the counties of Isle-of-Wight, Nansemond, and Norfolk, into this State.

Five or six miles from Williamsburgh, on the farm of Thomas Coleman, Esq., several houses were blown down, in one of which Mr. C., his overseer, and several negroes, had taken refuge. Mr. Coleman and one negro were killed, and several of the other negroes were injured. Three horses were killed on the same farm. A great deal of damage was done on the whole line of the storm, by the blowing down of trees, houses, fences, crops, &c. &c. Three small schooners were upset and a brig driven ashore in James River.

HARD TO HEAD!

We noticed, last week, that, after the Senate had rejected a Mr. Gordon as Collector at New Orleans, the President nominated Mr. Gordon's son, a boy under age, for the same office. The Senate have since rejected a certain Mr. Flood, whom the President nominated as Register of a Land Office in Ohio; whereupon *young* mister Flood was nominated for the same office.

If the old "Gineral" should take it into his head to begin with the father of as many sons as Israel of old possessed, he might pester the Senate "purty considerable" before he got down to little Benjamin.

The following, from the New York Courier and Enquirer, is a pretty good hit at that ridiculous propensity some people have of entering into a grave disquisition to prove an evident and trifling fact:

"*An interesting investigation!*—We see the newspapers publishing, pretty extensively, an inquiry into the reason "why a rattlesnake is so called;" and we perceive that the writer, after a good deal of profound research, draws the conclusion that the snake is thus denominated because he has rattles in his tail. We don't know how this may strike others—we can only answer for ourselves, but it does certainly appear to us that the solution is satisfactory, and that the writer's mode of arriving at the result is exceedingly logical and ingenious. We hope he may continue his philosophical researches! The world has long been in the dark as to the true reason why black snakes are so called.—Perhaps our author would find, upon a thorough investigation, that it is merely because they are not white."

☞ The Rt. Rev'd. Dr. England, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, has been appointed a Cardinal, by the Pope of Rome.

The Bishop has embarked for Europe. He is a man of fine talents, of a highly cultivated mind, and has evinced, both in America and Europe, a great deal of respect and admiration for the civil and political institutions of the United States. He is an Irishman by birth, and is said to be the first native of that country on whom has been conferred the honor of wearing a Cardinal's hat.

☞ The character of the *real gentleman*, says John Randolph, in a letter to a young relation, consists not in plate, and equipage, and rich living, any more than in the diseases which that mode of life engenders; but in truth, courtesy, bravery, generosity, and learning—which last, though not essential to it, does very much to adorn and illustrate the character of the true gentleman.

THE PRESS.

Poulson's American Daily Advertiser thus introduces a quotation from a speech in the British Parliament, on the importance and power of a Free Press:

At this crisis, it is the *Press* that must save the country. It is the Press that must sustain the Senate, and stamp with opprobrium the arbitrary acts of a misguided and infatuated Chief Magistrate. Andrew Jackson has not calculated on the influence of the Press, when exerted in the cause of Patriotism and Virtue. The following passage is from a speech delivered by Sheridan, in the English House of Commons:

"Give me but the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, and I will give to the Minister a venal House of Peers—I will give him a corrupt and servile House of Commons—I will give him a full swing of the patronage of his office—I will give him the whole host of ministerial influence—I will give him all the power that place can confer upon him, to purchase submission and to overawe resistance; and yet, armed with the Liberty of the Press, I will go forth to meet him undismayed; I will attack with that mightier engine the mighty fabric he has raised; *I will shake it down from its height of corruption, and bury it beneath the ruin of the abuses it was meant to shelter.*"

Altar of Hymen.

"Beside the nuptial curtain bright,
"The bard of Eden sings—
"Young Love his constant lamp will light,
"And wave his purple wings."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Charlotte, on Tuesday evening the 24th ult., by John Sloan, Esq., Mr. THOMAS J. HOLTON, Editor of the Miners' and Farmers' Journal, to Miss RACHEL R. JONES, of the city of New York.

Lately, in Botetourt county, Virginia, Mr. FREDERICK JOHNSTON, formerly of Salisbury, to Miss NANCY BURWELL, of the former place.

Court of Death.

"All pass through this gate, in one promiscuous crowd—
"The grave, the gay, the humble, and the proud,
"The rich, the poor, the ignorant, the wise—
"'Tis neutral ground, whence all distinction flies."

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

At Liberty Hill, Iredell county, on the 20th June, Mrs. ISABELLA R. FEIMSTER, wife of Mr. Abner Feimster, in the 39th year of her age, leaving a husband and five children to bemoan her loss. Mrs. F. was sick for six months before her decease, but bore her pain with exemplary fortitude. A little while before she died, she had a severe paroxysm of coughing, which so much exhausted her that she seemed to have expired, but after being apparently insensible she opened her eyes again, spoke with a strong voice, and with a countenance of inexpressible joy, shouted Glory to her merciful God. She said she had seen the Angels of Heaven at the right hand of God praising him, that she was happy, and hoped her friends would not moan for her, but would prepare to follow her and meet their God. She was a kind and affectionate wife, a tender and careful mother, a peaceful and obliging neighbour, and was respected by all who knew her.

Her husband and children and other friends have suffered a great loss, but they should derive comfort from the well grounded hope that their wife, mother, and friend, has gone to a better world, where she will receive the reward promised by the Son of God to all who love him. [*Communicated.*

In Concord, Cabarrus county, on the 19th ult., Mrs. EFIEZA MOORE, aged 33 years, 10 months, and 2 days. She has left a husband and three small children to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and tender mother.

NOTICE!

ALL persons desirous of having their WOOL manufactured at Shrewalt's Machine, will please to forward it as soon as possible, as the Machine will be closed by the first of September, for this season. JACOB STIREWALT.

Cabarrus Co., July 5, 1834. tf

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75 Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Subscriber, while encamped at the house of Col. A. Watt, in Rockingham County, (N. C.) on the night of the 10th of May last, a

Negro Man, named JOHN.

He is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high; no marks recollected; had on a home-spun jeans long coat, and common thread and cotton pantaloons. John was purchased from Archibald Forbes, in Pitt County, near Greenville, and it is probable he will endeavor to get back to the same neighborhood.

The above reward of Seventy-Five Dollars will be paid to any one who will apprehend and lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber can get him again. Letters addressed to the undersigned, at Buckingham Courthouse, (Va.) will receive immediate attention.

JOHN I. MORRIS.

July 5, 1834. 10*

[☞ The Editor of the Tarborough Free Press will publish the above advertisement to the amount of $5, and send a receipted bill to this office, for payment.]

Temperance Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of the Iredell County Temperance Society will take place in Statesville, *on the 2nd Thursday of July next*, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Rev. Mr. CHILDS, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is expected to deliver a discourse on the occasion. The friends of Temperance are respectfully invited to attend.

STEPHEN FRONTIS, Secretary.

Statesville, June 28, 1834.

LOTTERY

Will positively be Drawn *Next Thursday!!!*

North-Carolina State LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

The Salisbury Academy.

1st Class—High and Low System.

To be Drawn at Salisbury,

On the 10th day of July.

Capital, $3,000!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of		$3,000	is	3,000
5	" of	1,000	is	5,000
4	" of	500	is	2,000
5	" of	300	is	1,500
10	" of	200	is	2,000
50	" of	100	is	5,000
60	" of	50	is	3,000
100	" of	20	is	2,000
250	" of	10	is	2,500
20,000	" of	4 70	is	94,000

20,485 Prizes, amounting to $120,000

☞ More Prizes than Blanks!

Tickets $4.....Halves $2.....Quarters $1.

MODE OF DRAWING:

This Scheme, founded on the High and Low System, has 40,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 40,000, inclusive. On the day of the drawing, the 40,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of $4 70 in another: they will then be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. From 1 to 20,000, inclusive, and from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive are blanks; and prizes of $4 70, to be awarded to the high or low division, will be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of $3,000. The prizes of $4 70 will be payable in [illegible] all other prizes payable in cash [illegible] drawing. [illegible] subject to a [illegible] fifteen per cent.

☞ [illegible] mode of drawing, [illegible] ers of [illegible] to draw one prize, and MAY [illegible]!

Tickets, [illegible] to be had [illegible]

Stevenson [illegible] (White [illegible]

Unity Classical School.

THE Third Session of the Classical School (in the vicinity of the Catawba Springs, in Lincoln County, N.C.) will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in JULY next.

RATES OF TUITION:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, (per sess.)	$5 00
English Grammar, Geography, Parsing, and Punctuation, (per session,)	7 50
Greek and Latin Languages, Algebra, Geometry, &c., (per session,)	12 50

Composition and Declamation will be carefully attended to throughout the whole course of studies.

☞ Board (including bed, washing, fuel, light, &c.) can be obtained, in respectable families in the neighborhood, at from $6 to $7 per month.

Parents and Guardians, who may desire more particular information concerning the School, are referred to Messrs. Robert H. Burton, Alfred M. Burton, John D. Graham, Bartlett Shipp, and Dr. William McLean.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.

June 28, 1834. 2

DIVISION ORDERS!

Head-Quarters,
SALISBURY, 20th JUNE, 1834.

THE 7th, 10th, and 11th Brigades, composing the Fourth Division of the MILITIA of North Carolina, will be Reviewed and Inspected in the following order:

The 76th, 77th, and 78th Regiments, at the Town of Rutherfordton, on Wednesday the 3d of September.

The 70th and 71st Regiments, at Lincolnton, on Friday the 5th of September.

Col. Fullenwider's Regiment of Cavalry, attached to the 10th Brigade, at the same time and place.

The 66th Regiment, at Charlotte, on Tuesday the 9th of September.

Col. Means's Regiment of Cavalry, attached to the 11th Brigade, at the same time and place.

The 69th Regim't, at their usual parade-ground, on Thursday the 11th of September.

The 62d Regiment, at Concord, on Saturday the 13th of September.

The *First* Regiment of *Volunteers*, under the command of Col. Coleman, at the same time and place.

The 60th and 61st Regiments, at Lawrenceville, on Tuesday the 16th of September.

The 67th Regiment, at their regimental muster-ground, on Friday the 19th of September.

The 68th Regiment, at Mocks, on Saturday the 20th of September.

The 63d Regiment, at Mocksville, on Tuesday the 23d of September.

The 64th Regiment, at Salisbury, on Thursday the 25th of September.

Brigadier-Generals Bryan, Allen, and Cook, will be expected to attend the Reviewing Officer thro' a part of each of their respective Brigades.

By order of Major-General T. G. POLK:

JOSEPH A. BREVARD, } *Aids-de-Camp*
WM. D. CRAWFORD, }

June 28, 1834.—3t

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at BUTCHERING, in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash.

☞ His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with GOOD BEEF on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, June 28, 1834. tf

Lincoln otton Factory.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave North Carolina, offers for sale his interest in this valuable establishment. He has concluded to divide his interest into Shares of $100, and has appointed JOHN BEARD, Jr. Esqr., his agent at Salisbury for receiving Subscriptions. Information in regard to the Factory, will be furnished on application to the subscriber at Lincolnton, or, as to the terms of Subscription, by Mr. Beard at Salisbury

JAMES RIVINGS.

Lincolnton, June 28, 1834. tf

SEWING.

MRS. HOWARD, who has been in the habit of doing work for tailors, hereby gives notice that she intends, in future, to do all sewing on her own account; and, having an assistant whose work can be recommended for neatness and strength, she feels confident that she can give satisfaction to those who may favor her with a call.

The following are her charges, viz:

[illegible] 75 cents to 1 dollar.
[illegible] 75 to 87½ cts.
[illegible] 75 cents to 1 dollar.
[illegible] made on the most fashionable [illegible] will not undertake [illegible]

[illegible], June [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE.

[illegible] of Trust to me executed, [illegible] February, for the purpose of [illegible] of certain debts therein mentioned, I am required to sell,

On Friday the 11th day of July next,

at the Courthouse in the Town of Statesville, the following Property:

A Valuable House and Lot,

in Statesville, formerly owned by Wesley Reynolds:

Fifty Acres of Land,

near Mount Mourne, with a good Store-House on it, and other Buildings:

AND

2 Likely Young Negroes.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES CONNOR, Trustee.

June 21, 1834. 2t

I will sell, at the same time and place,

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me, for like purposes, a

Very valuable Tract of Land,

near Mount Mourne, in the County of Iredell,

Containing 700 Acres,

and known as the "White-House Tract." Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES A. KING,
Trustee of William McJimsey.

June 21, 1834. 3t

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for STOCK in the New State Bank of North Carolina, will be opened, in the Town of Salisbury, on the 16th of June inst. Capitalists who are anxious to make a profitable investment of their funds, will do well to attend at an early day, as it is believed that the whole amount will be speedily taken up.

THOS. L. COWAN, }
SAM'L REEVES, } *Commissioners.*
WM. H. HORAH, }

Salisbury, June 7, 1834. t22A

SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.

The Third Session of the above Institution

WILL COMMENCE ON

THE FIRST DAY OF MAY.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.

Salisbury, April 12, 1834. tf

SELLING OFF At Cost!

S. LEMLY & SON,

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE THEIR BUSINESS IN THIS PLACE,

With the view of removing to the State of Mississippi early in the ensuing Fall, beg leave to inform the Public generally that they

Have Concluded to Sell Off

THEIR STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY,

AND

ALL other ARTICLES generally kept on hand by Merchants in this part of the country,

AT COST, FOR CASH.

Their Stock is **Large, Complete,** and **New,** the whole having been purchased within the last twelve months.

☞ They respectfully invite their friends and customers, as well as the public in general, to call and examine the goods, as they are determined to give bargains such as they feel confident will give satisfaction to all who wish to purchase.

Salisbury, March 15, 1834.—tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.

He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834. tf

State of North-Carolina, } JUNE 14th,
LINCOLN COUNTY. } 1834.

Petition for a Road and Ferry.

To John Perkins, Alexander Perkins, Thos. Snoddy and wife, the heirs of Ephraim Perkins, dec., heirs of Joseph Perkins, dec., heirs of Elisha Perkins, dec., and the heirs of Robert J. Miller and wife, dec., (all heirs at law of Eli Perkins, dec.) and to all others whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE, that, at the next County Court to be held at Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July, a Petition will be presented for a Public Road, to pass over the lands of said heirs, and for a Public Ferry, to be established on the said road, across the Catawba River—both of which will be situated between Lincolnton and Statesville.

JACOB SHUFORD.

June 14, 1834. 6t

Every kind of Blanks,

AND A SUPPLY OF

Writing and Wrapping Paper,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

☞ **Job Printing neatly executed.**

Look at This!

STEVENSON & POINTS,

HAVE been engaged in the Management and Drawing of Lotteries, in Virginia, for several years; and, in the course of their extensive business, have had the pleasure of selling and paying the following

Grand Capital Prizes,

VIZ:

$20,000	$9,000	$6,000	$5,000	$4,000
10,000	8,000	6,000	4,000	3,000
10,000	7,000	6,000	4,000	3,000
10,000	7,000	6,000	4,000	3,000
10,000	7,000	5,000	4,000	3,000
10,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	3,000
10,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	3,000

$3,000, $3,000, $3,000—besides many of $2,000, $1,000, &c., and a multitude of others, not so large, but of sufficient magnitude to make glad the hearts of their purchasers.

☞ S. & P. have no doubt that, if the good citizens of this State will extend to them the same liberal patronage in their North Carolina Lotteries, that the People of Virginia did while they were in engaged in business in that State,

THE GODDESS OF FORTUNE Will be equally Bountiful!

The Capital Prize in the First Class of the N. Carolina State Lottery is comparatively small—but the Managers feel every confidence that, as the Lottery is for so laudable an object as the building of an Academy suitable to the wants of this town, the public will afford such encouragement as will justify them in presenting schemes with more desirable Capital Prizes in a short time.

Those who feel any disposition to purchase Tickets, need not hesitate or feel the least apprehension lest the drawing should not take place at the time appointed: for the Managers are determined to draw the Lottery on the 10th of July, without regard to the amount of sales; and indeed they have already made considerable progress in disposing of Tickets—fully as much as they expected for the time they have had their office open.

☞ It is proper that the public should be informed that the Drawing will be superintended by Gentlemen who have no interest with the Managers whatever. S. & P.

June 7, 1834. tdd

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land of 507 ACRES, lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury. From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other out-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ Any one desiring to see the Property, will please call on the Subscriber, living five miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford.

MATTHEW B. LOCKE.

June 21, 1834. tf

Valuable Real Property, IN LINCOLN COUNTY, FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabama, OFFERS FOR SALE,

His Residence in Lincoln County,

Including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres Of Real Good Farming Land,

On which is a fine

Brick Building,

constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship.—Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

—ALSO—

Another Tract of Land,

Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, containing about

Eight Hundred Acres,

ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

☞ The above Property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years.

In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.

Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834. tf

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal anti-dote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF

LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES *will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber,* that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of

Accommodation Stages

Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of *Monday, Thursday,* and *Saturday,* and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

☞ Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

State of North Carolina: LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, APRIL TERM, 1834.

Samuel P. Simpson, vs. Henry Carvill. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Carvill, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered,* that publication be made, for six weeks, in "The Western Carolinian," that the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Courthouse in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next...then and there to replevy the effects levied upon, and enter his pleas; otherwise the plaintiff will be heard exparte, and judgment, pro confesso, entered up against him.

Witness, Miles W. Abernathy, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 5th Monday after the 4th in March, A.D. 1834.

M. W. ABERNATHY,

June 7, 1834.—6t Clerk.

Spring & Summer Fashions FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

New Tailor's Shop in Concord.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, *his terms will be very accommodating.*

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.

N.B. *He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and* ALWAYS WARRANTED TO FIT WELL.

Cconord, March 29, 1834. 6m

TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his employ a number of Workmen who arefirst-rate, is prepared to cut and make work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always warranted to fit.

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber, having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Archibald Craige, dec'd., at the May Term of Rowan County Court, hereby requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment immediately; and persons having claims against said Estate are notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. BURTON CRAIGE,

May 31, 1834.—6t Administrator.

Aaron Woolworth,

Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment

TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE,

☞ A few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, on the Main Street, ☜

Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute

ALL KINDS OF WORK

in the line of his profession, at short notice,

And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM WILL IN ALL CASES BE

Warranted for 12 Months!

And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

☞ ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice.

Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834. tf

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY...July 2.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	12½	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8 a 10
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	50
Butter,	10	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	2½	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	10½	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	100	Tallow,	a 10
Feathers,	30	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour, (scarce)	.650 a 700	Wheat, (bushel)	90 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE...June 24.

Bacon,	9 a 9½	Iron,	4½ a 5½
Brandy, peach,	55 a 60	Molasses,	32 a 33
apple,	28 a 33	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Beeswax,	17 a 18	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 9
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	lump,	14
Cotton,	11½ a 11¾	loaf,	16 a 18
Corn,	110	Salt,	55 a 65
Flaxseed,	100 a 110	Wheat,	none.
Flour,	550 a 650	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	13 a 14

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)...June 26.

Bacon,	10 a 10½	Meal, (scarce,)	150
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Molasses,	40 a 50
Butter,	15 a 20	Nails,	7½ a 8½
Coffee,	14 a 18	Oats, (scarce,)	50
Cotton, new,	10 a 12½	Rice,	450 a 500
Corn,	150	Salt, in sacks,	300
Feathers,	32 a 35	bushel,	75
Flaxseed,	100 a 125	Sugar, prime,	9 a 12½
Flour, superfine,	600 a 750	common,	9 a 10
fine,	550 a 600	loaf & lump,	15 a 16
Iron,	4½ a 5	Tallow, (scarce)	10 a 12
Lard,	10 a 12½	Teas,	125 a 150
Mackerel,	650 a 900	Wheat,	90 a 100

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)...June 27.

Bacon,	11 a 12½	Lard,	10 a 12½
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	45 a 50
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	500 a 800
Beeswax,	15 a 00	Salt, in sacks,	225 a 250
Butter,	18 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	12 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Corn,	125	loaf & lump,	16 a 22
Cotton,	10 a 12½	Tallow,	10 a 12
Flour,	750 a 800	Teas,	00 a 00
Iron,	4 a 5½	Whiskey,	45 a 50

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.)...June 28.

Bacon,	12 a 14	Flour, (N. Caro.)	600 a 700
Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	(Cam. mills)	900 a 1200
appple,	00 a 00	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 15	Lard,	12 a 15
Cotton,	9 a 12½	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	125 a 150	Wheat, bushel,	125 a 150
Feathers,	30 a 50	Whiskey,	35 a 40

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY.....BY.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE,
Salisbury, May 17, 1834.

WE are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. ☞ Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.